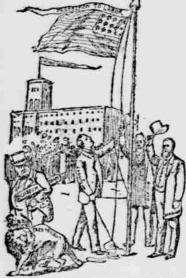


John Bull-'Ooray! 'Ooray! Hit's come at last! Hi 'ave some friends hin Hamer-ica yet! This his ha great day for Hing-land!



John Bull-"Twas hever thus. My fond hopes are blasted hagnin. These people seem to care more for a lot hof common working people and tradesfolk than for the glory hof hold Hingland. Hi guess

### HARRISON A SELF MADE MAN. He Carved Out His Own Fortune with Hard Knocks.

The Democratic partisans have always, In paying attention to Benjamin Harrison, se ability and industry have given him high place irrespective of his political sareer, sought to put on the public mind the impression that he was an aristocrat, and they have been guilty of a great deal of vulgar gabble about his "kid gloos" and his unsympathetic maneuvers, and

all that sort of vague and silly thing. And many have innocently supposed, as Harrison is an illustrious name, that it was associated with great material resources. The truth is the Harrisons were Impoverished by their public services. Their henor and fame did not rise from the condition of wealth, and were not associated with it.

Ben Harrison when a little boy was o intelligence and steadfast resolution in applying himself to his studies and of such manliness that he was looked upon as destined to restore the glory of the old name. His schoolmates had this in mind

about him forty years ago.

He was perfectly self possessed with regard to his celebrity as the grandson of President Harrison, never referred to the fact himself or led up to the reference by others, and when the subject came up itself, as by the declamation of a passage from the writings of his grandfather in school books by a companion, that he would say was modest and be-

A few years later his friends though he had a touch of the feeling expressed ance by the late Charles Francis Adams the sense of the disadvantage of a famous name. As the son of a president, and the grandson of a president, Adams felt that he had not fair play for his inherent capacity. Ben Harrison, the grandson of t esident, and great grandson of a signer the Declaration of Independence, and at the same time a young man with his own living to make, did not always find the glorious past a help in the hand-to-hand contact with the present.

But he was stout hearted and aconired fixed habits of hard work, and each year of his professional labors in Indiana his reputation as a clear sighted, conscientious, high spirited and capable lawyer crew, and he would have been a rich man before this if he had kept out of politics. But he could not quite do that. It was in his blood to go into public life, and his brains put him into the high place. Harrison is a man who is, and has always

been, simple in his dress and tastes cordial in manners—not effusive and gushing, but just and stucere-telling the ruth when he said: "I am glad to see you," speaking the commonplaces of po-liteness in a tone that has made them something more than mere conventional

The Republican candidate is not only a man of most honorable military record and distinction as a statesman, but he adds to that which is inspiring in an il-lustrious ancestry, the confirmation of manhood in the experience of self made good fortune. — Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

### The Electoral Votes The following table gives the electoral vote of each state. Readers can estimate how each state will go in the present campaign and put them together to suit

ETATES.	ACCES.	STATES.	TUTE
Alabama		Minsissippi	1
Arkansas		Missouri	
Dalifornia		Nebruska	
Colorado	3	Nevada	
Connecticut .	6	New Hamps!	htro 4
Delaware		New Jersey.	
Florida		New York	
Beergia		North Caroli	····· 11
Himois		Ohio	
indiana		Oregou	
Sowa		Pennsylvania	
Kansas		Rhode Island	
Sentucky		South Caroli	
Louisiana		Termesse	
Maine		Texas	
Maryland		Vermont	
Massachuseth		Vicgipia	
Bichigan		West Virgini	
afternation	********		

HOW TO WIN THIS YEAR.

Education on the Leading Issues Prefer

able to Noise and Hurrah. The Republicans have decided for what to fight and for whom. How to fight they have not yet considered. But the methods to be adopted in the coming campaign may determine the result. A

year the Kepublicum party needs to depend upon facts and reasons. There must be argument at the beginning, ar gument in the middle and argument at the end of the campaign, if the right is to prevail. "Tippecanoe and Tariff too has more meaning in it than Tippecanoe and Tyler too, only the voters need to know what the tariff means, what it does for them and what a Democratic victory

The one danger this year is that there will be too much reliance upon enthusi-asm, brass bands, torches and unlimited shouting. The west will go wild with excitement. Political managers who have been accustomed to appeal to popu-lar instincts and loyal sentiments, instead of well fortified beliefs on economic and industrial questions, will be constantly tempted to utilize the growing enthusi asm as the readlest weapon and to neglect the dry duty of public education. Let the Republican managers take warning early that this would be a fatal mistake. A great many thousand voters are going to be shifted this year from one party to the ther on account of issues which have not been as sharply presented hitherto. It rests with the Republican party to deter-mine whether the shifting shall turn for or against its candidates.

Living under a protective tariff for twenty seven years, the present genera-tion of voters has never closely considered the nature or workings of that tariff. Habit has led many to rely upon the growth and prosperity of the nation as a fundamental fact of nature, as certain as the procession of the seasons, and as inthe procession of the seasons, and as independent of political campaigns.
Others, again, have heard for a genera

tion that "war taxes" were retained be-youd the necessity for them, and have vaguely accepted the notion that the pro-tective tariff was such a tax and should be reduced. Others, still, brought up to believe in protection, have found their de sires growing faster than their wages, and have listened to demagogues who have told them that cheaper things could be had if the "monopoly tariff" could be cut down. Others, still, have heard that their industries would prosper with free raw materials, and that a genuine protection would give them cheaper materials, cheaper food and clothing and wider

cheaper food and clothing and wider foreign markets.

For the first time in more than forty years the Democratic party has set itself to appeal to the judgment of voters. It is not altogether honest in stating the issue. The changes which it advocates in New York as essentially protective are precisely the changes which it advocates Kentucky as essential steps toward ee trade. Voters who see the contradiction are appeased with the pretense that Mr. Garfield and other Republicans have favored protection only as the short road to free trade, and that the time has come to take another step on that road.

It will not do to treat these specious arguments with contempt. The number of voters who may be led astray by them, if they are not met by solid facts and sound

reasoning, is very large.

The Republican party is perfectly able to justify its past policy, its present platform and its plans for the future. It has behind it a record of industrial progress such as no other nation has ever achieved, and such as this uation has never achieved under any other policy. It can crush and bury all opposition if it takes care to bring the facts of recent history to bear upon the minds of voters. But it cannot convince those minds by shouting, by brass bands or by torchlight processio The voters need information, danger is that managers will offer them enthusiasm instead. There are needed enthusiasm instead. There are needed this year millions of tracts, millions of effective speeches crowded with facts, millions of school district meetings at which voters may be educated. The truth will win, if men take the trouble to present the truth. But the truth will not win if it gets expression only in the flare of torches and the blare of trumpets.-

The Eattle Ground of 1838. The state of New York is once more secome the battle ground of a presidential canvass, and again the Democracy counts upon defection in the ranks of its foes, as in 1814 and 1884, to bring it to victory. It realizes that its prospects of winning are unfavorable, and that defeat, as overwhelming as it is deserved, is certain to come if the ranks of its oppo nents remain unbroken. Bourbon journalists and Bourbon stump speakers talk gayly and confidently of the chances of the party, but the wiser and more thoughtful members are aware that if the Republican lines stand firm the Democacy is doomed to disaster in the coming

There are the best of reasons for the belief that the diversion from the ranks of the Republicans in New York elected Cleveland in 1884 cannot be re peated this year. Most of the independent Republicans who, repelled by Blaine's candidacy and deluded by Cleveland's re-form promises, voted the Democratic ticket four years ago are back in the old fold again.

Nor is there the slightest probability that a defection like that which put the foes of the Democracy in the minority in New York forty four years ago can occur this year. A hasty utterance of Henry Clay, the Whig candidate in that year, made in a private letter which eventually found its way into print, diverted enough Whig votes in New York to the Liberty party to give that state to the Democrats and make James K. Polk president. These bolters, unaware, however, at the time of the full consequence of their acts, on account of a partial disagreement with their standard bearer on a question of govern mental policy placed in power a party which they had combated during all their manhood years, and to which were diametrically and unalterably hostile on every issue of national concern. The regret at their folly which these individuals subsequently carried with them to their dying day did not blot out the record which they had enabled the slave power to make, but it prevented any sub-sequent Whig belt while that party remained a national organization. Their compatriots throughout the country trust that the New York Republicans will get out every Republican vote in the state for the ticket this year .- New York Press.

The scriptural significance of the word Benjamin" is "the chosen son," and 'Levi" signifies "the elect." We don't believe the Democracy will have the temerity to go back on the Scriptures. even though the political career of Grover hangs in the balance. Benjamin and Levi will get there !- Indianapolis Herald.

# HARRISON AND THE STRIKERS.

His Eccord in the Troubles of 1877 One

to Be Proud Of. The record of Gen. Harrison in the labor troubles, so called, of 1877, is the record of an honorable, conservative, patriotic man. There is nothing to apologize for in it. It is not necessary to reproperty had been destroyed in Pittsburg and Chicago by rioters, thieves and An archists, who, in large cities, are always ready to take advantage of the disturb-ance of social conditions to work their ruin and disaster. To prevent like scene of destruction in this city, Governor Williams, a Democrat, called upon law abilding citizens to form militia companies for the protection of life and property. In this course he was indersed by Mayor Caven, by Sheriff Pressly and by such Democrats as Senator McDonald, Franklin Landers, Gen. John Love, Wil-

to this call several hundred citizens, of all shades of politics, organized them-selves, and to the command of one com-pany Governor Williams commissioned Benjamin Harrison. The militia was not called into existence to settle the strike; had nothing to do with the strike; it never had nothing to do with the strike; it never came near the strikers. It was to protect the lives and property of peaceable citi-zens and preserve public order, and in that work a company of the strikers them-selves aided to their credit be it said. The strikers did precisely what Gen. Har-rison and other citizens, Republicans and Demograts did pocrats, did.

There was another capacity in which There was another capacity in which Gen Harrison served. He was a member of a committee that had for its purpose conference with representatives of the strikers and an adjustment of their grievances with the railroad companies. From beginning to end of these conferences Gen. liarrison's voice was for peaceable, lawful, conservative measures. He was on the side of the strikers, so far as the justice of their demand for increased wages was concerned. He repeatedly said their wages were too low, and that he would use all his regressed influence to accurause all his personal influence to secure a just increase. Gen. Harrison has ever stood for and pleaded for high wages for labor, insisting that anything was too cheap out of which labor was not properly and amply remunerated. While doing this Gen. Harrison urged the strikers to cease what was clearly against the law, warning them that they would get into trouble otherwise. When some of them were arrested and punished by the United States court they acknowlged the justice and the wisdom of Gen Harrison's advice, and were thankful for his influence with Judge Drummond, which was exerted to terminate the period and limit the extent of their sentences, the general insisting that it was only the law that should be upheld, and not the punishment of individuals. When some hot headed people wanted to march the militia against the strikers Gen. Harrison said no; he did not propose to go out and shoot down his neighbors. Mr. McDonald, who was associated with Gen. Har-rison on the committee, testifies to the general's wise and conservative action. He says:

"I was associated with Gen. Harrison in conferences with the strikers, and throughout he advised a peaceful settle-ment of the trouble. I have no recollection of his using any bloodthirsty lan-guage or insulting any representatives of

the strikers during our conferences."

Mr. McDonald also says of this matter:
"I don't think that will cut much of a figure as an issue in this campaign. The situation was threatening in Indianapolis then, and a committee on public safety was organized. There was a sub-committee appointed to endeavor to arrange a peaceful settlement of the difficulty, if possible, and to take what measures might be necessary to protect the public interexts. Ben Harrison, ex-Governor Porter, ex-Governor Baker, Franklin Landers [afterward Democratic candidate for gov-ernor] and myself were that committee. We met a committee of the strikers in the council chamber in a public conference. I talked to them and told then that we sympathized with them and recognized their right to quit work if they were not satisfied with their wages or their employers; but that they had no right to prevent other men from working, and that when they attempted to do so son and the others also talked to them in

This is all there is of this business, and it is a record in the highest degree credit able to Gen. Harrison; not a line would be wish to blot out; not a word would he change, or try to change, even for the presidency of the United States. The men who object to it now do so either from partisan reasons, and thereby show their dastard lack of patriotism and true citizenship, or they are cut throats and assassins, house burners and Anarchists, lacking only the courage and the opportunity to put into practice what is in their cowardly hearts. The militia was called out to protect life and property, and it was not used for any other purpose. The man who objects to Gen. Harrison for obeying the call of a Democratic governor like patriotic, brave citizen he is, and who are trying to manufacture political capital against him for his honorable, con-servative, law abiding action, thereby of law and in favor of destruction of life and property by mobs. No honorable man would so place himself. Others are simply lawless anarchists, who brand themselves as house burners, pillagers and murderers. Gen. Harrison does not expect the votes of such, and if they think to enlist any intelligent working man in their infamous crusade, they are simply mistaken. American workingmen are not built that way.—Indianapolis

## Journal.

Democratic Chinese Nonsense. A great many Chinese Republican clubs are being organized, and a great many Mongolians are shouting for Harrison—in the columns of the Democratic press, and nowhere else. As the independent Chicago News remarks, "even if Chinamen were really in favor of Harrison's election they would have too much sense to let the white people find it out. Therefore Democrats, stop talking nonsense and tell the truth." Those writers evidently credit a laundry man with having as little wit as a Democratic reporter.-Buf-

## No Dodging in This Campaign.

Let us, then, have an honest, not a hypocritical campaign. The issue is not one of details as to a protective tariff. It is much bigger than that. The Demo-crats strike at the heart of the protective theory, for they deny the right of congrees to lay a tax for protection. Democrats who are too cowardly to come up to the issue squarely will to well to drop out and fail to the rear. The dodging and squirming and lying of 1880 are not going to be repeated this year.—Wash-ington Post

THE TRUTH OF A STORY.

## Gen. Harrison's Successful Interc for Imprisoned Strikers.

An Indianapolis special to The New York Tribune gives the real truth of a much mooted story concerning Gen. Harrison, The editor of The Sentinel assails Gen.

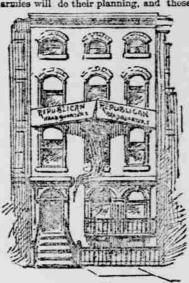
Harrison because he offered his services in response to a call issued by Governor Williams (Democrat) for volunteer militia to protect property in Indianapolis when the strike of the railroad engineers, brakemen and switchmen was in progress The strikers took possession of the Union depot and would permit none but mail trains to depart. Mayor Cavin, not having sufficient policemen to protect the property in case of an outbreak of mob violence, appealed to the Union veterans and other patriotic citizens to aid the suthorities A large public meeting was held. Nearly every leading citi-zen of Indianapolis was present. A committee of public safety, composed of one member from each ward, was appointed. One of the most conspicuous members of this committee was United States Senator Joseph E. McDonald. The movement was not in any sense partisan. Partisanship was lost sight of in the com-mon peril of the community. The com-mittee of safety chose the following to confer with a committee of the strikers Franklin Landers, afterwards the Demo cratic candidate for governor, Benjamin Harrison, Albert G. Porter, Dr. P. H. Jamesen, Hiram B. McCune, Dr. W. C. Thempson, Governor Williams, ex-Governor Parkas Maurer Cavin Col R. C.

Shaw, T. D. Kingan, John R. Elder, Gen. T. A. Morris, Gen. R. S. Foster and A. T. Sinker. Efforts at mediation baving failed a meeting of leading citizens was held which recommended that a committee of safety to act with the mayor be appointed as follows: Joseph E. McDonald, Gen. Benjamin Harrison, the Hon. Conrad Benjamin Harrison, the non Conrac Baker, Gen John Love (a Democrat), Gen. T. A. Morris, Gen. Daniel McCauley and Gen. W. Q. Gresham. The Democratic governor's proclamation shows by its tone the peril of the state and the city. It shows also why such veterans of the war of the rebellion as Gen. Harrison and Gen. Gresham came forward and re-enlisted as soldiers of the state to protect the property of its citizens from desproperty of its citizens from destruction. When, a few days afterwards, the strike ended, Gen. Harrison exerted himself to obtain merciful treatment for the strikers. Some 200 had been arrested for interfering with the operation of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. They had been sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment, when Gen. Harrison asked for their release, saying that the object of prosecuting them had plainly been to show them that they must obey the law like other citizens. He was confident ment for the strikers. Some 200 had been like other citizens. He was confident that they would be law abiding citizens in the future if they were released. Judge Drummond thereupon released them. Many strikers, while passing out of the court room, shook hands with Gen. Harrison and thanked him for his efforts in their bands.

# OUR NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

Where the Republican Campaign Man agers Will Lay Out the Work.

Within a radius of four blocks around Madison square, New York city, the greatest political battle in the history of this country will be directed. While the Democrats may not claim New York as the actual battle ground, it is here that the generals of the two great political armies will do their planning, and those



REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS engaged in the contest in Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut will have to go to New York for instructions and inspiration. As New York is the distributing station of the country in finance, literature, art and general commerce, so will it be the station for the distribution of the sinews of war and army supplies gener-ally in this as it has been in the past

campaigns of recent years.

The leaders of both the contesting forces will be favored with comfortable quarters. The Republicans will combine luxury with utility. They have leased an elegant and luxuriously furnished club house in West Twenty-fifth street until November, and is rapidly getting the cam-paign machinery into running order. It was at first intended to have the New



PARLOR AT THE HEADQUARTERS

York state and county committees also occupy parts of the building, but the national committee desired to be alone, and so the other committees will occupy the same quarters as in 1884 in the Fifth Avenue hotel. The national committee will have plenty of room and everything for work, comfort and luxury as the building is completely furnished, and everything is included in the lease. It will be the Mecca of politicians from every state and territory during the sum-

OUR CANDIDATES ACCEPT.

Brief Speeches by Gen. Harrison and Hon. Levi P. Morton. Chairman Estee and the notification

committee called on Gen. Benjamin Har-rison at his home in Indianapolis and for-mally notified him of his nomination for the presidency. Gen. Harrison accepted as follows: "MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF

THE COMMITTEE-The official notice which you have brought of the nomination con-ferred upon me by the Republican national convention recently in session at Chicago excites emotions of a profound though of a somewhat conflicting character. That, after full deliberation and free consultation, the representatives of the Republi-can party of the United States should have concluded that the great principles enunciated in the platform adopted by the convention could be in some measure safely confided to my care is an honor of which I am deeply sensible and for which I am very grateful. I do not assume or believe that this choice implies that the convention found in me any pre-eminent fitness or exceptional fidelity to the principles of government to which we are mutually pledged. My satisfaction with the result would be altogether replied if that must had been reached by spoiled if that result had been reached by any unworthy methods or by a disparage ment of the more eminent men who di-vided with me the suffrages of the con-

"I accept the nomination with so deep a sense of the dignity of the office and of the gravity of its duties and responsibilities as altogether to exclude any feeling of exultation or pride. The principles of government and the practice in adminis-tration, upon which issues are now fortunately so clearly made, are so important in their relations to the national and in their relations to the national and to individual prosperity that we may expect an unusual popular interest in the campaign. Relying wholly upon the considerate judgment of our fellow citizens and the gracious favor of God, we will confidently submit our cause to the arbitrament of a free ballot. The day on have chosen for this visit suggests no you have chosen for this visit suggests no thoughts that are not in harmony with the occasion. The Republican party has walked in the light of the Backwarton of

independence. 'It has lifted the shaft of patriotism upon the foundation laid at Bunker Hill. It has made the more per-Feet union secure by making all men free. Washington and Lincoln, Yorktown and Appomattox, the Declaration of Inde-pendence and the proclamation of emancination are naturally and worthily associ-

ated in our thoughts today.

"As soon as may be possible I shall by letter communicate to your chairman a more formal acceptance of the nomina tion, but it may be proper for me now to say that I have already examined the platform with some care, and that its de-clarations, to which some of you have alluded, are in harmony with my views It gives me pleasure, gentlemen, to receive you in my home and to thank you for the

veyed your official message."

Chairman Estee and a part of the committee visited Levi P. Morton at his temporary country home, near Rhinebeck, on July 7, and formally notified him of his nomination for vice president. Following is Mr. Morton's speech of acceptance:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I am profoundly sensible of the high honor which has been conferred upon me by the national Republican convention recently in session at Chicago, and thank you, gentlemen, for the courteous and complimentary terms in which you have officially announced my nomination as the candidate of the Republican party for the vice presidency. I am also deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon the state of New York in the as one of the standard bearers in the approaching peaceful conflict of the two great political parties of the country for supremacy in govern-mental control. New York represents to a large degree the business interests of all those ever growing and wider spread-ing communities of varied interests and industries which it is the mission of the Republican party to foster and pr The platform so wisely adopted at Chicago has this mission boldly in view, and by its enunciation of these principles makes the issue clear and distinct. "I accept the position tendered by this convention, of which you are the honored

representatives, and will in due time ad dress to you, Mr. Chairman, an official communication to that effect."

Irish-American citizens hold in grateful remembrance the utterances of Gen. Harrison in behalf of oppressed Ireland. In public speech and in private conversa-tion he has repeatedly expressed his sym-pathy with the cause to which Parnell and Gladstone are devoting their lives, and wherever word of his in behalf of those struggling millions has been called for he has been prompt to respond. The ource of this sympathy is not hard to ad. It is a part of the same feeling that led him to keep secret the whereabouts of the fugitive slave when a boy, the same that caused him later, to leave his wife and babies and go to the de-fense of his country; the same that has drawn out his strong denunciations of the outrages upon southern negroea-it is the love of freedom for all men. Th right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness belongs, in his creed, to all men; and wherever, in the course of his life, he has been able by word or deed to assist this consummation he has done so. lesses this consumation he has cone so. He fought for freedom in the war, he has labored since for the political enfranchise-ment of all men; he has championed the policy of protection, because it is the salvation of the workingmen, and he has spoken for Ireland, because her people are striving to lift their chains and be free. All the acts of his career prove unmistakably that the wronged and oppressed, black or white, American or foreign born, are sure to find in him a defender and a friend.-Indianapolis Journal.

The Kind of Man Levi P. Morton Is. Levi P. Morten was one of three men who sent a ship load of provisions to the starring evicted people of Ireland. Every warm Irish heart swells with gratitude at remembrance of this noble act of charity. It is in striking contrast with Cleveland's contributing nothing to the Irish out of his \$50,000 annually and giving only \$20 to the Charleston earthquake sufferers .lowa State Register.

From what the London papers, say, it is clear that Cleveland could carry England in the coming election. He should go there and run.-Pittsburg Chronicle.

Cleveland is so happy to have, declares that "if Mr. Cleveland is re-elected protection will have received its death blow.

WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR.

Issues of the Contest of 1888-Sentiments

of Dead Statesmen. Here is a statement of the issues of the campaign that will do to reprint and re-member:

"Protection to American rights. "Protection to American labor threat-ened by low tariff and foreign cheap "Protection to American taxpavers

wantenly burdened for years by need taxation, which neither party supports, but which a Democratic majority main "Protection to the rights of American

voters, threatened at the north by the suppression of the votes of others at the south, threatened at the south by the suppression of their own votes.

"Protection to American commercial

rights threatened by the surrender of the fisheries treaty.

"Protection to every American citizen out of office against the political manipu-lation of officeholders, and to every American citizen in office against the pressure, patronage and assessments of politicians. ere are extracts fro ments of various presidents and states-men of the United States on the system of a protective tariff, which will also do

to reprint and remember: George Washington: "Congress have repeatedly, and not without success, di-rected their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to insure a con-tinuance of their efforts every way which shall appear eligible."

Benjamin Franklin: "Every manufac-

encouraged in our con part of a market for provisions within ourselves, and saves so much money to the country as must otherwise be exported to pay for the manufactures he Alexander Hamilton: "There are na-

tural causes tending to render the exter-nal demand for the surplus of agricultural nations a precarious reliance."

Thomas Jefferson: "We must now place our manufacturers by the side of the agriculturist. Experience has taught me that manufactures are now

as necessary to our independence as to our comfort." John Quincy Adams: "The great inter ests of an agricultural, commercial and manufacturing mation are so linked in union together that no permanent cause of prosperity to one of them can operate without extending its influence to the

Andrew Jackson: "Upon the success of our manufactures, as the handmaid of agriculture and commerce, depends in a in great measure the independence of our country, and none can feel more sensibly than I do the necessity of encouraging

Daniel Webster: "That is the truest American policy which shall most usefully employ American capital and American labor, and best sustain the whole population. Agriculture, com-

merce and manufactures will prosper to-gether or languish together."

Abraham Lincoln: "I am in faver of a protective tariff and internal improve-

OPENING CAMPAIGN SHOTS.

The Press Sharpshooters Peppering the

Enemy in Lively Style Not since the nomination of Lincoln as there been so much Republican enthusiasm evinced as is now manifested for Harrison and Morton.—Buffalo Com-

mercial Advertiser. The Mugwump as a Democrat is not as imposing as he was. His romantic period is over.—Syracuse Standard.

Of all glad words of tongue or pen. The gladdest are these: We will have Bent -Syracuse Jou Harrison and Morton and a solid Re-publican north. That will break the solid

outh.-Detroit Tribune. In the contest between Cleveland luck and Harrison pluck we stand by the lat-ter. For this is a Republican year.—

Philadelphia Press. There will be another "lost cause" after the sixth day of next November. When the Democratic party are called upon to weep over it, how handy those bandannes will be to have in the house. - Minneapolis

Now the Democrats are ready to that principles are everything and men sink into insignificance. The comparison sink into insignificance. The comparison of Cleveland with Harrison does not please them, and it will please them less every day.—New York Tribune. Gen. Harrison's course on the Chinese

stion was honorable, just and right. duestion was honorante, Just and Light He did not oppose restriction of Chinese immigration, but insisted that the acts of restriction should be kept within the provisions of the treaties .- Portland Ore

The nominee is not, however, dependent on his ancestors for his fame, for his achievements have been honorably accomplished by his own service in the army, in the court room and in the senate chamber of the United States. - Boston Tran-

Harrison and Morton are both men of the people; they are both men whose private lives are without blemish, and they are both typical Republicans. The great principles of the kepublican party can hardly fall to pave the way to victory. If anything else were needed the happy nomination of Harrison and Morton would surely bring success.—Chicago Hems-lander (Scandinavian).

Lay on, Macduff, and danned be he who first cries, "Hold: 'tis snull."—Judge.

Oregon was 4,000 Democratic. She is 7,000 Republican. Yet the Democrats think they can beat Harrison on the Pa-cific coast.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Gen. Harrison personally is unassailto break their teeth on that file the better for them -- Indianapolls News. Every free trade newspaper in London

and Morton will have to rely entirely upon American support.-Detroit Tribune In 800 words of his address to the committee to notify him of his nomination Mr. Cleveland uses forty-four times the personal pronoun, I, me, myself. The dis-

blg head" is growing on him .-Utica Herald. Gen. Harrison is a partison, but there is no proof that he represents any of the bad methods of party, either in the em-ployment of intrigue, of money or of patronage. \* \* The Republicans have the advantage in their attitude upon

civil service.—Boston Herald (Mug.) Several years ago, when Levi P. Morton gave \$50,000 to purchase food for the starving people of Ireland, he was not only sending bread across the water, but the shape of a rousing Irish vote.-Chi ege Chronicle.

Mobilization of the German Army.

It is in the arrangements for me that the German army is wonderfully perfect. The modus operandi is as follows: The active army is divided into eighteen army corps, each occupying a particular district and consisting of about 28,000 men. The general commanding the corps is responsible for its mobilization, and has in the stores, the clothing, arms and equipment of the reservists and landwebr men. The de-tails, however, are in the mends of the railroad authorities and the police bureaus, Each soldier on quitting the active army reports himself to the bureau of police in his district, where his name, age, regiment and destination on mobilization are inscribed. From this data the police bureau furnishes the local railroad authorities with the num-

ber of trains required and their direction. Suppose, now, the telegram for mobiliza-tion should be received. Each man thereupon presents himself at once at the police hureau and receives his pass for the journey, goes to the railroad station and is sent off immediately to the headquarters of his regiment. Arrived there, arms and clothing are served out, the officers appear, take command of their companies and regiments and in twenty-four hours an army of 500,000 men is raised to 1,500,000, and in three days can be placed on the frontier with all its parts compiaces on the frontier with all its parts com-plete save, of course, the mounted arms, which require three more days to be made ready on account of the necessity of requisi-tioning the horses.—Gordon Smith in Phila-

The Kalser's Mysterious Philter.

There is current among the peasants of Bavaria a legend that the long life of Kais Wilhelm was due to a mysterious philter of which his imperial majesty alone possessed the secret. How the emperor obtained the magic beverage is not known. It was said to be a kind of spirit which, if it did not give him immortality, would enable him to live many years more, and supply him with sufficient bodily and mental power to retain the government of his vast empire in his own hands.

The legend furthermore states that the German sovereign condescended to make a present of a few drops of the charmed liquid to Marshal Moltke and Prince Bismarck ence also their respectable age; but strange to say, he declined to give any of it to the crown prince, because he feared his heir would make use of his health, restored by the philter, to force him to abdicate. Several crowned heads have, it appears, applied to emperor for his wonderful secret, The czar, in particular, prayed for me of the spirit, and it was the refusal of the kaiser to oblige him which was the real cause of the present conflict between Ru and Germany.-New York Tribune.

THE COMING OF LOVE. O (hopid, thou mad, irredutible off Let my sleeping beart to, leave my the myself;

myself; I crose not thy fever of rapture and pain O let me go back to my dreaming again! What is this vision that makes my heart beat

Freet, Ettle passy, my lover to great; Eing sweet, boary binesell, to rapte tongus. For love is our life, and our life ever your —Florence Evelyn Fratt in Home Jo

## THE CONVICT'S MOTHER.

How glad was I when first I saw my baby's face, And felt his small, frail fingers clasping min thought of Mary lying in the manger place and wendered not she thought her child divi

Behind his prison bars he frowns on me When the stern julier opens wide the

door.
In his pale face and treacherous eye I see
No trace of the dear child I nursed of yore;
And yet I love him as I never loved before—
Love him with such an ageny of pain that even

My said soul ceases not to mean and cry
With irrael's king "Would God that I might die
For thee, my son, O. Absalom, my son!"

## ASTOR REAL ESTATE.

HOW JOHN JACOB ASHDOER FOUND ED HIS FAMOUS FORTUNE

A Noted Family in Which the Law of Primogeniture is Practically Carried Out-The Amount of the Latate Kept

(the original name is said to have been Ashdoer) was born at a small village near Heidelberg (Barlen), the youngest of four sens of a poor peasant. He passed his boyhood on his father's patch of land; but, anxious to see something of the world, he determined to join one of his brothers in London, who had gone there to follow the business of making and selling musical instruments. At 16 he and thence worked his passage on a fishing vessel to his point of destination. Staying in England until he was 21 he sailed for this country, with a number of musical instru-ments for the American market. On the ship ments for the American market. On the ship he encountered a furrier, by whose advice he exchanged his wares, on reaching New York, for a quantity of furs, with which he re-turned to London, selling them at an enor-mous profit. This lucky venture, as is well known, led to his establishing himself here in the fur trade, which increased so fast that be was soon in a position to ship furs to Europe and the cust in his own vessels, which came back laden with foreign produce, which he disposed of at an immense profit. He laid the basis of his vast fortune by dealing in furs, but did not make the fortune itself in

that way, though it is generally thought so. venes ago, was estimated at \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000, some putting it as high as \$30,-600 000: doubtless an exaggeration. But, entever the correct figures of his fortune, the bulk of it was made by purchases of real estate. Never before in the history of the world had there been in all probability such an opportunity for safe and judicial specu-lation as there was between 1800 and 1846 in the buying of lands, improved and unim-proved, on Manhattan Island. The founder of the plutocratic family perceived this clearly, and availed houself of it to the utning of the century and kept at it constantly to the time of his death. The city grew so fast that much of the real estate he acquired advanced during his lifetime 40 and 50, even

John Jacob had, I think, three sons. One of them died very young; a second was de-ranged almost from his birth, was carefully watched and taken care of by special at tendants in a house owned by the family on the west side of town, near Twenty-third was William B. Astor, who had all his fother's frugality and contion without any of his talents or originality. He could not have music money, but he could keep it and ndd to it by coascless buying of real estate, following the policy of the founder of the colousal fortune. He was cold, phiegmatic duil, commonplace, without imagination tenderness or sympathy He had neither vices nor weaknesses, unless desire for money be so accounted. He was, in the ordinary sense, a good busband, a good father, and faithfully discharged the duty imposed on him of caring for and increasing the estate.

A man necessarily of power and influence through his great wealth, he drew nobody to him. He had no real friends, nor did he feel in the scriptural sense he was casting it the need of them. He was a stanch Episco upon the water, and it will come back in palian, a regular attendant at church, an obser er of all ecclesiastic forms, and passed away at 84 amid the ceremonies belitting

his creed, and in the full odor of sanctity. The Aster fortune has, from its creation son, John Jacob, and John Jacob has in turn left it to his son, William Waldorf, with the same provision. The law of primogeniture has been practically carried out, and will no doubt excitings to be. The amount of the estate is carefully concealed, as is everything, indeed, relating to it that possibly can be. The transfers of real estate, in order to be legal, must be recorded, and therefore made The Asters are perpetually guarding the financial facts of which they are the sole repositories. In truth, only two or three mem-bers of the family are acquainted with the special facts, though all may have some general idea of their prodigious wealth.

Their surplus must reach a number of millions annually, and these are uniformly reinvested, mainly in real estate. They almost nover sell any, but they are continually buying, buying, buying, and swelling their al-ready stupendous income. They own thousands of buildings-dwellings, stores, offices and warehouses-nearly all in the municipal limits, as they very rarely purchase property unimproved or out of town. They are undeniably the richest family, by all odds, on this continent, and, perhaps, the richest commoners on the globe. Their united fortune can not be less than \$300,000,000, and may

be considerably more.

The present John Jacob is not materially unlike his father, William B. Astor. He is somewhat broader and quicker witted, more a man of the world, but fully as much bent on multiplying his estate. William Waldorf Astor, now the custodian of the immense estate, is of much the same fiber as his father and grandfather. He is about 40; has take some part in polities; has been minister to Rome, and written an indifferent book. As soon as his father quits this planet—he is now in the neighborhood of 29 or becomes senile, he will employ whatever intelligence and energy he can command to increase the family wealth.-"Deuceace" in Globe Demo-

Wrist Watches in London

I was not surprised to see that nearly all the fair sex were wearing the wrist watches which are now so entirely the fashion in London, but which, I believe, are very little worn as yet in America. Made in every form, from the plain leather strap to the magnifiencircled by precious stones, they are both ornamental and convenient. Novelties are even being introduced in the shape of purses pocketbooks, sticks and umbreilas, conta ing diminutive timekeepers, and one jewsler, more daring than the rest, has manufactured some rings resembling signet rings, but having, instead of a crest, a tiny watch. scarcely likely, however, that these will ever become fashionable, as they must be ex-tremely bulky and ponderous for wearing on the finger.-London Cor. Philadelphia Te

Richmond, Va., asserts that she is the first sity in the world to run, light, and heat a car by electricity. Its new patent heaters have just been put in operation. Four heat-ers were arranged in a series under the seats, having a radiating surface of fourteen square feet and an electrical resistance of 198 ohms A current of two amperes, equivalent to one horse power of energy, was obtaine from the overhead wire, and though the de was cold and raw, the car was bee